



THE

## KNIGHT



VOL. V. No. 2. Issue #26. The LITHUANIAN Numismatic Association

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## LITHUANIA'S MEDIEVAL COINS STOLEN &amp; HIDDEN BY SOVIETS IN MOSCOW

By

Jonas Augustinus  
LNA Charter Member

In the 17th century, Sweden (1605...) and Russia (1654-57) repeatedly made war raids into Lithuania, burning and plundering everything possible. As a result, in Moscow it was possible to buy on the market the seized items, including even heavy cannons, and banners or Biržai [A city in Northern Lithuania, the site of a castle. On November 7, 1625, King Gustavas Adolphus of Sweden removed 60 cannons from the castle, and occupied the town, devastating it. The Russians held the town from 1705 to 1710. Today the cannons are in the Stockholm museum].

During ruler's Sobieski's time (1674-96), it was pretty peaceful, but in August the Sax's time, again there was war in Lithuania, even with The Plague (black death). People died en masse. (1709-10). In such times, of course, nothing was left of the Vilnius minting house coin collections, although it was well known that in the 16th century the collection was seized.

In 1795 the rest of greater Lithuania was occupied by Russia. By the efforts of T. Čackis (et al), again an effort was made to assemble a coin collection in Vilnius. But during the 1831 revolt, the collection was taken to Cherkow, and other Russian cities.

During the 1863 revolt, out of 8,110 specimens in Lithuania's coin collection, 5,995 were taken to Moscow, where they became the main part of Count Rumancio's Museum (which is located besides the Kremlin).

Later Count M. Tiskevičius also assembled a large collection, which in 1854 was sold to Count E. Hutten-Czapski, who paid double in gold and silver. These coins went to Poland.

In the 1920 Peace Agreement between the Republic of Lithuania and the USSR, it was agreed to return all those stolen cultural items: documents, coins, medals, banners, etc., to Lithuania. Efforts of Paulius Galaunė (1890-19??) failed to get the coins back. The Soviets stalled for a while and finally said "nyet," breaking their signed agreement (as is customary with the Soviets). Documentations for

(Continued on page 4.....)

## LNA Meeting Big Success! Ačiū!



PHOTO ABOVE: Dave Alexander, former Coin World International editor; Casimir Wysocki, LNA member; and John J. Pittman, ANA big-wig, at our LNA meeting in Boston August 20.

Our 4th annual meeting of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association August 20 at the ANA convention was our biggest yet, and attracted over 35 members and guests, who partook of Lithuanian prune bread, cherry bread and ethnic cakes, plus coffee in glass cups in the Old World fashion, while watching our own Vincent Alones give the slide presentation, "Lithuanian Currency of the 20th Century."

The slide presentation on Lithuanian banknotes was so well received, that we have been asked and have consented to hold another LNA meeting featuring the same slide presentation, at the 11th Annual New York International Numismatic Convention, on Sat-

LITHUANIAN  
NUMISMATIC  
ASSOC.

Above: Vince Alones.

(continued on page 4....)



## 2 The MEMOIRS of PETRAS RIMŠA

We are very proud to begin in this issue our exclusive LNA English translation of the Lithuanian text of the book, PETRAS RIMŠA PASAKOJA [The Story of Petras Rimša], Valstybinė Grožinės Literatūros Leidykla, Vilnius, 1964., by J. Rimantas. Written three years after the medalist's death, the book contains two chapters in which Rimša deals with his medals. It is these two chapters which we will be presenting in the next several issues of The Knight.

The first part deals with Rimša's Republic Period (the era of Free Lithuania) medals. By reading the text alone, you will be able to detect the censor's sizzors. For example, Rimša's second medal dealt with the 20th anniversary of the Great Congress of Vilnius, in which the Lithuanians demanded autonomy from Russia. This is not mentioned at all in these memoirs. On another occasion, Rimša's 1930 Vytautas medal (his greatest) is only briefly mentioned. The reader will be able to learn much from the omissions in this first section. This editor will insert in brackets [ ] a brief mention of medals Rimša designed which were "omitted" by the Soviet-controlled author.

The second part deals with Rimša's post-World War II medals, produced under the supervision of the Communist authorities. The reader will be able to detect Rimša's determination for artistic freedom and expression, which the censor's were apparently unable to detect. For example, Rimša dwells on the fact that there were rumors in Lithuania in 1944, that the advancing Soviet army killed and destroyed everything in its path. Rimša seems to play "devil's advocate" in "denying" these rumors.

Remember that this is a Communist book we have translated, published in Soviet-occupied Lithuania, so no doubt the material presented was "approved."

As we move along with the text, we will be inserting supplemental material which we have assembled "From the Archives" over the past five years. Brackets contain this ed. comments.

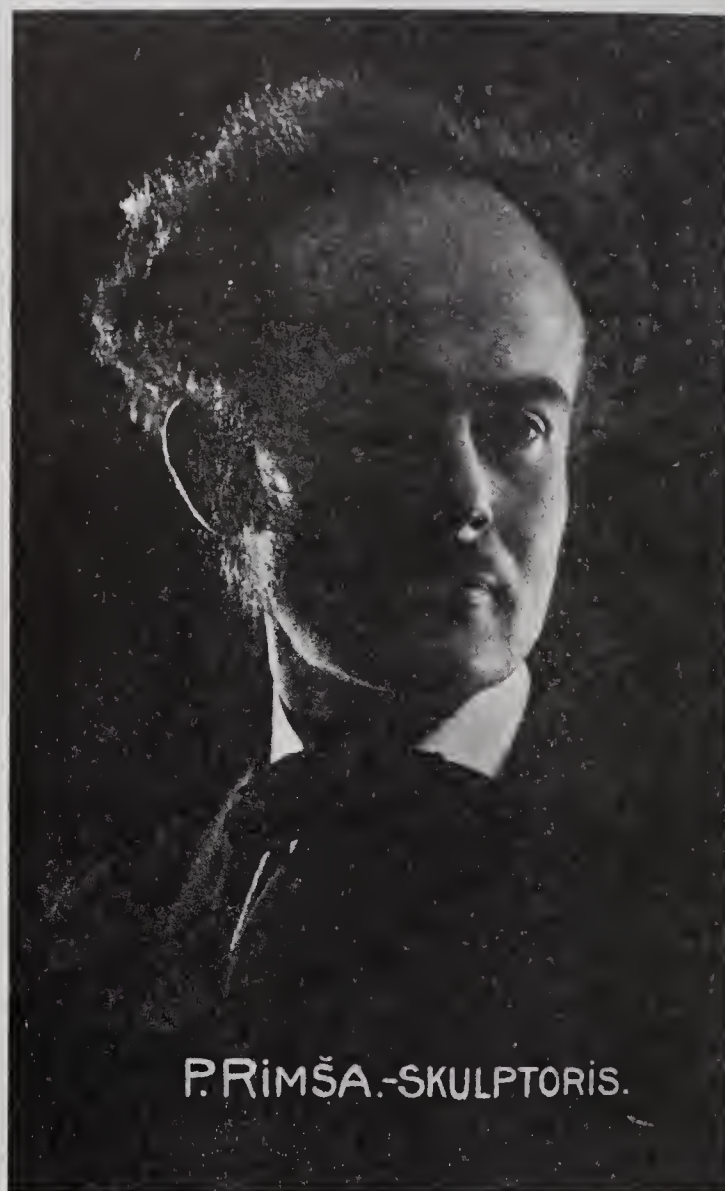
Special thanks goes to LNA charter member Jonas Augustinus of Chicago, who supplied the book to us for translation, and to the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago, for many of the supplemental illustrations.

The translation was done for us by our translator, Val Matelis, without whose help we would not be where we are today.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Text beginning on page 254.

### 2. EARLY MEDALS

The medalist's art intrigued me even before the First World War. While frequenting Western European and Russian museums, I noted there not infrequently their exhibitions. I read of them in specialized magazines. I was particularly attracted by medals on themes of Lithuanian life, let



ABOVE: Post-card of Petras Rimša, published by I. Stanckaitės in Kaunas, 1922.

us say, of the noble Radvilas' medals; those issued by Catherine II to commemorate the first and second divisions of Poland/Lithuania; the medal of J. Lelevelis, T. Kosčiuška [Thaddeus Kosiuszko, who was Lithuanian and not Polish], and others. And I reached the conclusion that medals comprised an art to be cultivated, that it was a particularly fitting means to memorialize important events in public life, especially such as have great impact upon historical or political events in a wider setting, as well as to honor or revere activists in various spheres of life. Unfortunately, we had entirely overlooked medallic art.

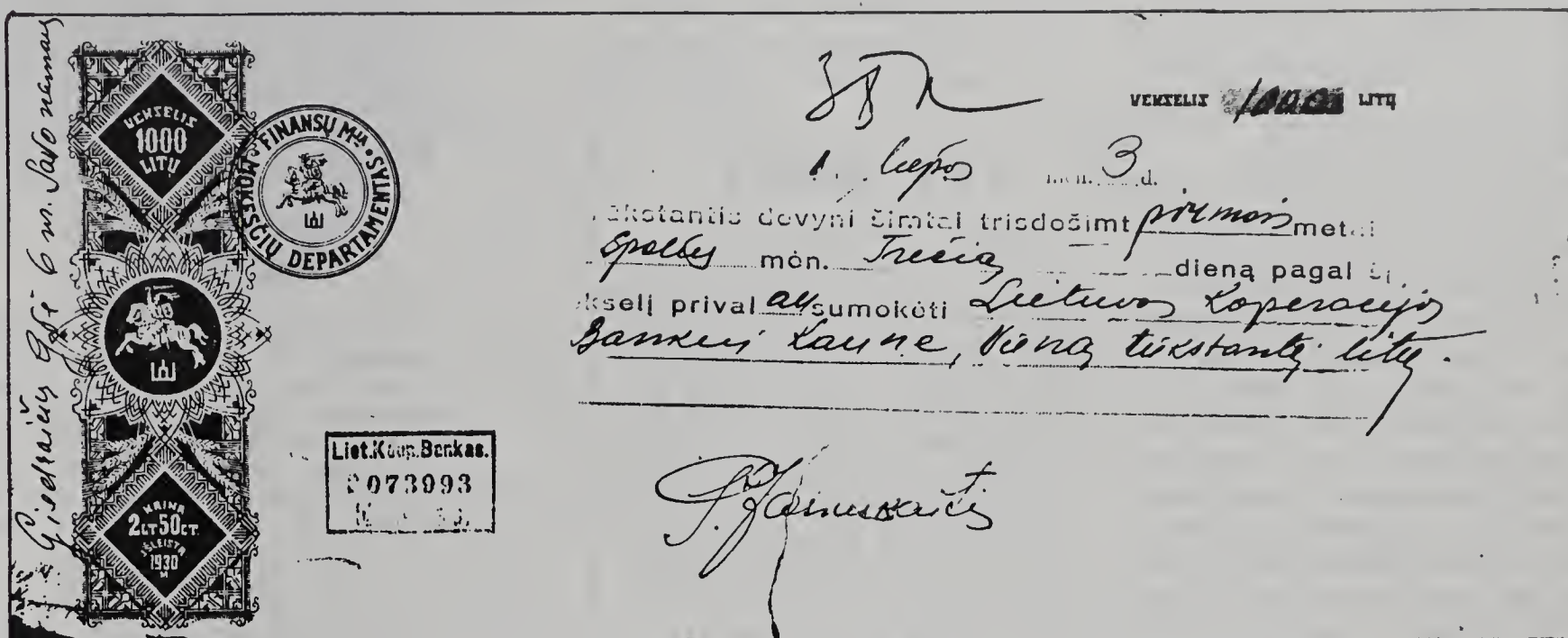
In the past, medals were not distinguished from coins. And only in the third century of our era [A.D.] did they constitute an independent art form. Generally, medals are a round shape with images in relief on both sides, and composed of metal.

It was 1922. There was much talk in Lithuania about the forthcoming 600th anniversary of the founding of Vilnius. And so, at that time the thought came to me of a Vilnius medal.

Continued on page 5.....



## Bank 1,000 Litu Loan Note, 1931



This month we feature an unusual item which was used quite regularly in independent Lithuania: bank loan notes. The above photocopied note (reduced in size) is dated Kaunas, 1931, Liepos (July) 3. These were official forms which were used in loaning money, either through a bank, or through a private loan. The government regulated such loans, that is, taxed them. The price for the above 1,000 litu loan is stated in the lower left square, "KAINA 2LT 50CT IŠLEISTA 1930 m," which means, "Price 2 lt 50 cents, Issued year 1930."

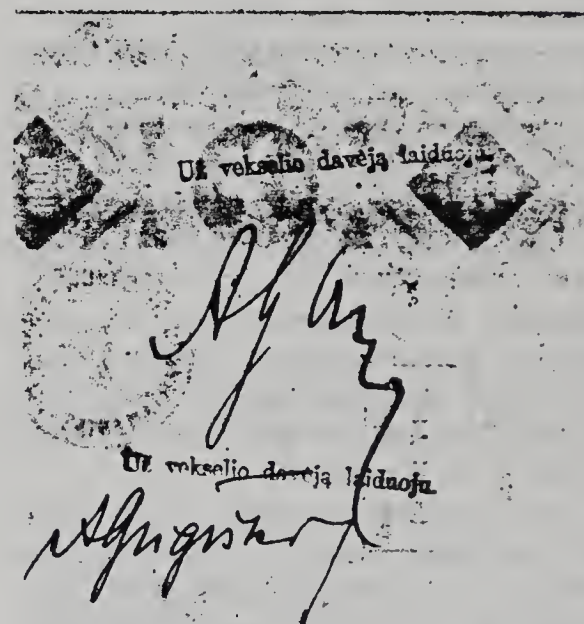
This particular 1,000 Litu note was issued by the Lithuanian Cooperative Bank in Kaunas, to P. Jasiukaitis, whose signature appears below. The text translates, (top, upper right) "VEKSELIS 1,000 LITU," meaning "I.O.U. NOTE 1,000 Litu". Below is found "KAUNAS 1931 liepos mėn 3 d.," the date the loan became effective. The date "1931" is written out below: "Tūkstantis devyni šimtai trisdešimt pirmis. metais," after which follows: "Spaules mėn trečia dieną pagal šį vekselį prival au sumokėti Lietuvos Koperatyvos Bankas Kaune, Viena tūkstantis litų," which translates, "I agree to pay the Lithuanian Cooperative Bank in Kaunas, 1,000 Litu by October 31st, 1931."

The stamp of the Cooperative bank appears to the left of Jasiukaitis' signature. Above is the official of the Lithuanian finance department, with the Vytis emblem in the center. A hand-written notation written vertically reads (translated here), "I own a house on Giedračius St."

The reverse declares, "Už vekselio davėją laiduoju," meaning "Witness & responsible [if not able to pay]," followed by two signatures. Apparently, these co-signers were necessary for this type of loan agreement. This particular note is torn through the signature, which we have learned was the practice when such agreements were paid back. These loan notes also contain an oval watermark of the Spindulys Company, where they were printed, bearing the Lithuanian Vytis.

These notes were issued in multiple denominations, i.e. 100, 200, 500, etc... with different issue dates, depending upon the printing. This author has several in his own personal collection.

For those who collect banking exonomia, these loan agreements are just the thing for any collection. At least now I can say I own a 1,000 Litu note....(But I won't tell what kind).



## NEWS

Coin World reported in it's September 8, 1982 issue, pg. 60:

"Latvia, Estonia, and Lithuania still exist. An amendment added to the Defense Authorization Bill for 1983 and passed, requires that E, L & L be designated on all U.S. government maps...The Baltic states are still recognized as independent nations by the U.S."

That may be so, but not by Krause publications, publishers of the Standard Catalog of World Coins. Their new edition has Lithuania again under USSR, despite protests by collectors everywhere! While Russian Czarist coins are listed as "RUSSIA--EMPIRE," Lithuanian coins appear as "LITHUANIAN S.S.R" Inconsistency! No coins were ever minted by a Lith. S.S.R! Write: Krause Publications, Iola, WI 54945.



## 4. Stolen Coins in Moscow

(Continued from page 1....)

Galauné's efforts are written in the booklet, "The Fate of Lithuania's Cultural Treasures" Chicago, 1982, by E. Japunas. 108 pgs.

Several years ago while traveling to Lithuania through Moscow and knowing that the Lithuanian coins and medals were brought there, I went to find the Rumancio Museum. I found the building, but the man said that the museum pieces were in the Old museum (I knew that before). So I went over there, at the edge of Red Square, and asked the officials in the office to show me the collection.

One of them said that they didn't have the collection. Another later told me privately that they did have it, but it was in the basement "archives" not for exhibition to the public.

I then asked if I could see the collection, but was told I could not without permission. I was told that permission to see this collection of Lithuania's medieval coins could only be granted by a Kommissar. I was then told that permission to see this collection had never been granted, either, to anyone.

So the collection of Lithuanian medieval coins, stolen by the Russians in the 1800's, remains locked up in Moscow. According to the peace treaty of 1920, it is the property of the Lithuanian government....

### THE KNIGHT

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Dealer advertising rates: 1/4 page: \$7; 1/2 page: \$12; full page: \$20. Business card insertion: \$5, or \$25 for 6 issues. Photos extra.

The LNA is a member of the American Numismatic Association.

## For Sale: (PAID AD)

Karl has some nice things for sale here! When ordering, be sure and mention you saw his ad in The Knight!

### LNA Meeting

(cont. from page 1)  
urday, December 11, 1982, at 10:30 A.M., with Vince and LNA director Bob Douchis conducting the meeting. The location will be the Sheraton Centra Hotel, on 7th avenue. MORE ON THIS IN THE NEXT ISSUE. We'll also report more details on our ANA meeting in the next issue.

### SURVEY

We're taking a statistical survey to determine serial letters which exist for the Ostrubel & Ostmark notes (1916, 1918). Below is the listing of all known letters (some notes don't have letters). If you have any different, please send us a photocopy as proof and tell us what letter it is. We'll post the results here.

#### Ostrubel, Posen, 1916

3 rubels: ABCDE, HNTV

10 rubels: ACEF

25 rubels: ABC

#### Ostmark, Kowno, 1918

1/2 mark: ABC

1 mark: ABC

2 marks: ABC

5 marks: ABCDEF

20 marks: ABCD

50 marks: ABCDEFG

1,000 marks: A

On the 3 Ostrubel, A-E is type "a" with a crossed "f" in the Latvian word "ALFDEWU." H-V has the "f" uncrossed. (Actually this is an old-style Gothic "s.")

We'll be waiting for YOUR letter if you have any different than those stated here. Remember: the success of the LNA depends upon the participation of it's members!

Write: LNA, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, MD 21045.

Karl Stephens, Inc. Dealer in Quality Rare Coins Post Office Box 458 Temple City, Ca 91780

#### Alexander I

1. ND(1501-06)(Wilno) AR denar G-471 Kop pg.292.1c R Only 2nd one we've ever had! Fine 55.00  
2. ND(1501-06) 1/2 Grosz G-472 AVF 16.50

#### Sigismund I

3. 1509 1/2 Grosz G-507 bold Fine 27.00  
4. 1510 1/2 Grosz G-507 bold Fine 27.00  
5. 1511 1/2 Grosz G-507 strong Fine 28.50  
6. 1512 1/2 Grosz G-507 Choice VF 42.00  
7. 15(13) 1/2 Grosz G-507 VF 39.50  
8. 1514 1/2 Grosz G-507 very rare grade Lovely T-AU, legends a bit doubled 79.00  
9. 1517 1/2 Grosz G-507 Fine+ 27.00  
10. 1518 1/2 Grosz G-507 AVF 39.00  
11. 1519 1/2 Grosz G-507 EF, some verd rev50.00  
12. 1535 Grosz G-514 Rare! Strong Fine, some verdigris obv 89.00

#### Sigismund II August

13. 1553 1/2 Grosz G-598 Kop pg.41.II.10 R Scarce date EF 39.00  
14. 1554 1/2 Grosz Kop pg.41.II.11 RR Rare date. Bold T-EF, tiny hole in fabric 55.00  
15. 1555 1/2 Grosz G-598 Lustrous AEF 28.00  
16. 1559 1/2 Grosz G-598 AEF, tiny edge chip 22.00  
17. 1561 1/2 Grosz G-598 Choice VF 23.00  
18. 1563 1/2 Grosz G-604 Fine 14.00  
19. 1564 1/2 Grosz G-605 Choice VF 22.00  
20. 1565 1/2 Grosz w/o sign. G-606 R! Kop pg.42.22a RR VF 50.00  
21. 1547 Grosz Kop pg.42.II.2.R G-610 Scarce EF 140.00  
22. 1567 Grosz G-610 Kop pg.42.III.2 R Bold Fine 44.00  
23. 1562 3 Groszy G-620 CH T-EF 119.00  
24. 1566 4 Groszy VF 45.00  
25. 1568 4 Groszy G-624 Choice VF 55.00

#### Stephen Bathory

26. 1581 3 Groszy G-753 Kop pg.93.III.2 RR Rare; denomination obv. AVF 50.00  
27. 1581 3 Groszy G-754 Fine+ 34.50  
28. 1582 3 Groszy G-756 VF 29.00  
29. 1583 3 Groszy G-758 Kop pg.94.3a R VF+ 36.00

#### Sigismund III

30. 1590 3 Groszy G-1329 Nice VF 27.00  
31. 1593 3 Groszy G-1334 VF, light to moderate oxidation 19.00

#### John II Kasimir

32. 1652 AR Schilling G-1860 EF, tiny clip 59.00  
33. 1653 AR Schilling G-1863 Kop 183.III.2 Highly lustrous EF/VF 47.00  
34. 1661 AE Schilling G-1866 AVF 8.50  
35. 1665 Schilling G-1868 Kop 184.3 F+ 8.00  
36. 1666 Schilling G-1871 Kop 184.4 VF 10.00  
37. 1665 6 Groszy G-1886 Kop 190.II.2 R Very scarce Good 37.00

#### Modern Lithuania

38. 1936 Centas Y-9 Sharp Red BU 24.50  
39. As above, but EF 7.00  
40. 1936 2 Centai Y-10 Glossy Brown AU 21.00  
41. 1925 5 Centai Y-2 Choice AU 24.00  
42. As above, but VF 8.00  
43. 1936 5 Centai Y-11 Choice Reddish AU 19.00  
44. As above, but VF 7.00  
45. 1925 10 Centy Y-3 Sharp BU, tiny spot 32.00  
46. As above, but VF+ 10.00  
47. 1925 20 Centy Y-4 Sharp BU 37.00  
48. As above, but VF+ 13.00  
49. 1925 50 Centy Y-5 VF, faintly cleaned 9.50  
50. 1925 Litas Y-6 AU 21.00  
51. As above, but AEF 14.00  
52. 1925 2 Litq Y-7 Choice EF-AU 22.00  
53. As above, but VF 13.00  
54. 1925 5 Litai Y-8 Choice EF-AU 35.00  
55. As above, but Choice VF 18.50  
56. 1936 5 Litai Y-12 Sharp BU 42.00  
57. As above, but EF 12.50  
58. 1936 10 Litq Y-13 Choice AU 37.00





Above: Obverse of Rimša's "Vilnius Capital of Lithuania" medal. Note: the obverse is the ONLY Republic Period medal pictured in the book. The above photo is taken from Rimša's 1937 Boston, MASS. exhibition program, as part of his U.S. tour.

Below: The biography of Rimša, as contained in the Encyclopedia Lituanica, Vol. IV (N-R), pp. 497-498.

**RIMŠA, Petras** (1881-1961), sculptor, engraver, medalist, born in Naudžiai, county of Vilkaviškis, on Nov. 23, 1881. Having displayed a predilection for art since early childhood, he began formal study at the age of 17, attending studios and schools in Vilnius, Warsaw, Paris (École des Beaux Arts), Cracow, and St. Petersburg. Upon his return to Vilnius in 1906, he immersed himself in local Lithuanian cultural activities, helping to establish the Lithuanian Art Association and to organize the first national art exhibitions. During the first Vilnius exhibit his own *The Lithuanian School* was shown; this sculpture, depicting a mother sitting at the spinning wheel and teaching her child to read, became a symbol of Lithuanian resistance to the press ban which had been imposed by the Tsarist regime during 1864-1904. The several versions of his sculpture *Artojas* (The Ploughman), expressing Lithuania's utter misery under the Russian occupation and associating Rimša's name with the fierce struggle for national independence then starting to be waged, likewise became very popular and revered as national treasures. One version of the *Artojas* has been acquired by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. In the 1920's and 30's, Rimša moved away from his early dramatic realism towards greater stylization and ornamentation, creating a series of meticulously sculptured figures on symbolic themes. In addition, he fashioned bas-relief portraits and medals noted for their fine execution. His engravings show a preference for linear design with geometric and vegetative motifs. He illustrated numerous books and wrote articles on topics of art. Rimša died in Vilnius on Oct. 2, 1961.

## The MEMOIRS of PETRAS RIMŠA (Continued from pg. 2...) 5.

It came to me just naturally, at no one's suggestion. The theme seemed most topical. I considered that such a medal would not only be a recognition of a significant anniversary, but would strengthen the fight of the Lithuanian people for their own capital. [Poland violated it's treaty and invaded 1/3 of Lithuania in 1920, including the capital city of Vilnius]

As I always do, I first drew a sketch of the projected medal. It was more complicated with the styling. I consulted with several persons: V. Dubeneckis. M. Dobužinskas, the architect Levinson, and Prof. E. Volteris. As I remember, Levinson, who was a student of style, helped me particularly in setting the medal's style.

Soon, a great deal of interest was aroused by my projected Vilnius medal. I was praised for my initiative. The committee organized to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the founding of Vilnius in Kaunas became particularly interested, and it gave me no peace. They constantly urged me to hurry, and supported me materially.

In 1923, I completed fashioning the medal. It's obverse showed Gediminas, Grand Duke of Lithuania, arrayed in armor with a great coat thrown over his right shoulder and his left hand supporting a club. In his right hand he held a sword, pointed down; on his head was an elegant helmet, the visor covering the eyes. Near the left shoulder proceeding from the armor at the torso, a decorative mask of a lion's head is seen. In addition, his waist is belted, and from the right shoulder toward the club, a chain hangs. Not only the helmet, but also the breast protection and the hilt of the sword are ornamented. An old gravure was used to model Gediminas' portrait. The Duke appears with a long moustache and a short beard, the head somewhat lowered, looking almost across his shoulder to the left. At the top of the obverse, on a tasseled band stretched on an arc, there is engraved, "Gediminas, Grand Duke of Lithuania MCCCXVI-MCCCXLI."

The appearance of my first medal was also an implicitly useful fact of our cultural life. In addition, another event in 1923 added prestige: it was decided to present my medal to a group of English parliament members then visiting Lithuania. It had to remind them that our capital was captured.

All the members of parliament accepting the gift, acknowledge it in writing, with warmest thanks. I remember them kindly because they assisted me greatly in joining the world's medalist group. These Englishmen in their letters wrote, for instance: "I cannot find words to express how delighted I am with this beautiful medal. This medal shall always remain not only as a family treasure, but likewise as a remembrance of my most blissful and pleasant experience." (Park Goff). Or: "I write this desiring to express my heartfelt thanks for the medal, which you presented to me in such a delightful manner."

The Vilnius anniversary medal appeared in three forms. The large one was 35 centimeters. It was my private issue. Only a few units were struck with the stamping technique. Many more were issued by the same technique, in the 75 mm. size. Circulation of this size reached 300 copies, while 20 copies of the medal appeared in cast form.

TO BE CONTINUED IN THE NEXT ISSUE OF THE KNIGHT!!

### MUSEUM EXHIBIT

The Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago has placed it's entire collection of medals of Petras Rimša on exhibit for the first time for public exhibition. Many of the medals were part of the collection of the late Dr. Alexander M. Račkus, a long-time Rimša supporter during his tour of the U.S. in the 1930's. The exhibit includes two very rare medals, the Vilnius 1323/1920 (wolf/pig), and "Union Desired," both 100 mm. in diameter, of which only a dozen or so of each were minted. Medals not in the museum's collection are represented by photographs. Located at 4012 Archer Ave in Chicago, the Museum is open 7 days a week, including holidays, from 1 to 4 pm.



## 6. Letters (more on page 8)

I think the \$10 membership fee is too high. I like The Knight, but I am not too interested in the books that you are translating. Why don't you give the membership a choice to get only TK for \$5, and \$10 if you want the translation. Also, The Knight should have more material for members to buy.

---Raymond Budd, OHIO.

[Editor's Note: The membership fee is based on printing costs & postage (postage is more than printing!) for the 8 pages, NOT for the translation, which we have been able to get printed separate. Regarding selling, we wish more members would use our free want/for sale ads. WE ARE NOT DEALERS!--- just collectors of Lithuanian numismatic items. [We do have Dealers who place paid ads]. However, this issue we have an abundance of material offered for sale!

Keep up the good work. I am permanently disabled on Social Security, and I enjoy reading TK. It is very educational and informative. I read alot and collect Polish coins & stamps.

---Edward Muszynski, MICH.

### For Sale

FOR SALE: A nice grouping of 25 medieval Lithuanian coins for the beginner. Most are common, a few scarcer items are included, including Lithuanian grašis: 1535, 1566, 1567, 1568, 1608, 3 grašis 1562, 1564, 1590. Majority (14) are 3 grašis from the Vilnius mint. 2 plugged, F-EF. Avg. VF. No returns. Dealer Retail \$800, this whole lot I'll sell for \$450. (You will be pleased)

Also...FOR SALE, for the advanced collector, I'm selling my duplicate 6 Grašis of Lithuania, 1585, Gum 767 (1 leaf variety), Tyskiewicz 70 (R5) F-VF \$575.00. RARE! This is the key collectable coin in the King Stephan Bathory minor series. Photo, \$10. Write: Paul Rog, c/o the LNA, P.O. Box 612, Columbia, MD 21045. I might also be willing to trade the above 6 grašis piece; this would involve Tykocin mint coinage, Bathori Grašis of Olkusz & Vilnius mints, and/or 6 gras'is of the 16th century Poland, except the Malbork mint pieces. If you have something of interest, let me know.

THE ABOVE ADVERTISEMENT WAS FREE TO MR. ROG, A BENEFIT OF BELONGING TO THE LNA! LIST YOUR ITEMS FOR SALE IN THE KNIGHT!. ALSO YOUR WANTED ITEMS!

## Smetona



In the last issue of The Knight, a last minute advertisement forced us to delete the picture of Lithuanian President Antanas Smetona. Shown above is that illustration, with President Smetona wearing the gold grand collar of the Order of Vytautas the Great. (Photo courtesy Hank Gaidis).

### Membership Report

Renewals are coming along great, with a 90% response as we go to press. The direct mailing of renewal notices this year seems to have made the difference. We picked up 2 new members from the ANA meeting advance publicity, and our numismatic ambassador Vince Alones signed up 5 new members at the show. U.S. collecting may be in the doldrums, but certainly not Lithuanian/Baltic. Membership cards are being issued again. If not included with this issue, they will be mailed directly.

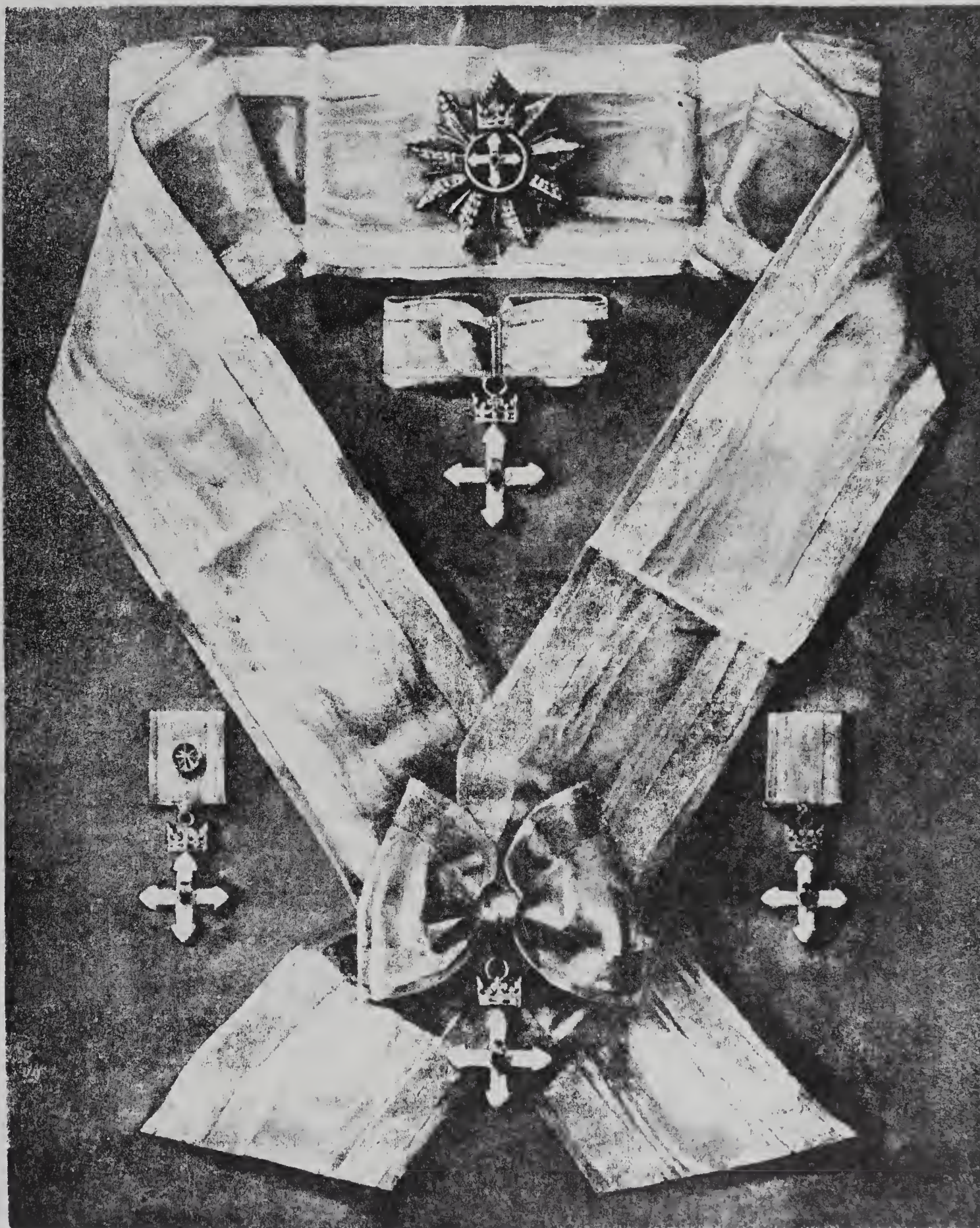
Congratulations to Henry L. Gaidis, whose article, "Decorations and Orders of the Republic of Lithuania" appeared in the March 1982 issue of Lithuanian Days, Pg. 17. Henry also had an article in the September issue of Military Collectors Journal on Lithuanian uniforms, 1918-1920. In it was pictured the Cross of Vytis.



# Order of Vytautas

7.

Concluding our article from the last issue of The Knight, on the Order of Vytautas the Great, photocopied below is an artist's drawing of all 5 classes of awards. This is taken from the huge book, Vytauto Didžiojo Mirties 500 Metų Sukaktuvėms Paminėti Albumas [Album of Vytautas the Great on the 500th Anniversary of his Death], H. Serafinas, editor. Kaunas: Spindulys, 1933. The text below is in Lithuanian and French. (Copy courtesy Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture)



## VYTAUTO DIDŽIOJO ORDINO GARBĖS ŽENKLAI

1 - jo laipsnio — did. kaspinas su kryžium ir žvaigždė, 2 - o laipsnio — kryžius (vidury) ir žvaigždė, 3 - o laipsnio — vidury, 4 - o laipsnio — kairėje, 5 - o laipsnio — dešinėje

## LES DECORATIONS DE L'ORDRE VYTAUTAS LE GRAND

1. Grands - croix — ruban avec croix et plaque, 2. Grands officiers — croix (au centre) et plaque, 3. Commandeurs — au centre, 4. Officiers — à gauche, 5. Chevaliers — à droite



## 8. Letters

The translation and reprinting of the Karys work was a true effort of scholarship. The latest series of articles on Lithuanian military medals & decorations is proving just as informative. Keep up the good work! ---Paul Rog, MINN.

I am researching medieval coins of the Baltic area and would like to join your association. I was born in Latvia, and coins of Latvia, Riga, Courland, Livonia are of my primary interest. I am interested in your translation of Karys' 1959 book. Enclosed is \$10 for membership in the LNA. ---Guntis Kuskevics, CALIF.

I sincerely thank you for the membership card for the year 1982-83, sent to me. I regret having discontinued my association with numismatics, where there still is plenty of work for persons of some experiences. However, no one can oppose the tricks of old age, when an individual has lived his life on this earth and must collect his thoughts at the threshold of eternity. In all sincerity, I wish you stable health and constantly growing success in your endeavors.

---Jonas K. Karys, Director, Lithuanian Mint 1936-1939. Now residing in CT.

## Translation Ends

This issue concludes the final segment in serial form of Ancient Lithuanian Currencies by Jonas K. Karys (1959), translated into English by Val Matelis, and Copyrights© 1980 and 1982 by Frank Passic.

All LNA members having a complete book are encouraged to have the pages bound or ringed in a notebook. This was a very monumental project, and we know the wealth of information contained in it was worth it. This book will continue to be our basis for studying medieval Lithuanian coins in the future.

We have had newer members ask for back issue segments. Only a few copies are currently available for new members to catch up. This was a 12 issue supplement, so Volumes III and IV will have to be purchased at \$10 each to have a complete translation. If you have a book and don't want it, place a free ad in TK so it can go to someone who wants it. The original hard-cover 1959 Lithuanian language book is now selling for around \$50 on the collector's market, and is long out of print.

A word from the LNA director, Robert Douchis: "I need a break!! I have already made 43,200 copies, (photocopied by hand), co-lated, stapled, stuffed, etc. My aching back!" [120 members x 12 supplements = 1,440 x 15 sheets = 21,600 x 2 sides = 43,200 copies]. Since these photocopies reduced our printing costs tremendously, we have reimbursed our source \$200 for the cost of supplies from the reserve fund.

We have other major projects planned for the future, but have decided to hold these off for several months until we can get them printed & assembled IN ADVANCE instead of having to get frantic over deadlines, etc.

Starting with the next issue, we will be back to our normal original 8-page issue set-up.

## Ads

### LITHUANIAN PAPER MONEY FOR SALE:

P-7 1 Centas 11/16/22	AU \$30
P-9 5 Centai 11/16/22	XF \$25
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P-24 50 Litų 3/31/28	VF \$75
P-25 100 Litų 3/31/28	Fine \$60

### LITHUANIAN COINS FOR SALE:

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Y-7 2 Litu 1925	VF	\$20 (silver)
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Y-12 5 Litai 1936	VF \$15; XF 20.	(silver)
Y-13 10 Litų 1936	VF \$32; UNC	\$65. (silver)
Y-14 10 Litų 1938	VF \$50; XF \$75; UNC	\$100.

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### BOOKS:

Nepriklausomos Lietuvos Pinigai by Jonas K. Karys (1953). The original masterpiece, in Lithuanian. Out of print, only a few left. \$12.

Numizmatika, by Jonas K. Karys (1970). Hard Cover, now out of print. Only a few left. \$25.

Cyclopedia of Lithuanian Numismatics by Dr. Alexander M. Račkus (1965). This book has become notorious for its lack of scholarship, and is a classic in itself. Only a few left. Hard-cover, \$20.

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Want ads are a FREE service to LNA members! If you have things for sale, list them here!



September 29, 1982

Dear member,

Please find attached your membership card for the current year.

Also attached is page 251-252 of the translation which some members reported as having not received. On page 361 of the supplement included with this issue mention is made in a footnote of a date listing of the medieval coins. This list will be provided as a supplement to a future issue of the Knight.

Listed below is Bruce Donahue's ad for this issue which we received too late to include in the Knight. Judging by the comments on the renewal returns many of you wanted more ads. In addition to Bruce's ad we have Karl Stephens, Balzekas Museum, and a fine lot from member Paul Rog. For the benefit of our newer members, Capital Plastics holders for the complete modern Lithuanian set are available exclusively from the Balzekas Museum in co-operation with the L.N.A..

Please mention the L.N.A. when ordering from our advertisers.

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10.	G622	3 Grosz	Sig August (Scarce)	1563	F/YF	99.00
11.	G752	3 Grosz	Stefan Bathory (Rare)	1580	VF/XF	125.00
12.	G756	3 Grosz	Stefan Bathory	1582	F	30.00
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16.	G1284	Double Denare (crude)	Sig III	1620	VG/F	19.50
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18.	G1862	Schilling	Jon Kasimir (rare) (Adj)	1652	VF+	95.00
19.	Lithuania <u>Very Rare</u> 1000 Litu-Note Pick 22 in VG to Fine condition - Price on request					
20.	Write / Other Lithuanian notes available.					







At the beginning as always, the production of the mint was not large, but it increased yearly. In the year 1514 it issued about 10 million half-grašiai.

Following his brother's example, Sigismundus engraved upon his half-grašis coins: "MONETA SIGISMUNDI;" on the reverse: "MAGNI DUCIS LITUANIE," that is, a coin of the Grand Duke Sigismundus, not the Grand Duchy's but the Grand Duke's. It was only upon his grašis coins as we shall see, this formula changed to "MAGNI DUCATUS," clearly emphasizing on the coins that they were the Grand Duchy's, and not the ruler's, but the state's coins.

The Knight [Vytis] is still in the first place upon Sigismundus' half-grašiai, and the Polish eagle is in the second place. There were also crosses in specific places, which on later Lithuanian coins were significantly rarer, or were replaced by other marks. Over a period of 20 years and more of work in the mint, the producers/minters of the half-grašiai made many replacement dies, as witnessed by many noticeable errors found among the coins, various abbreviations, and an entire series of discrepancies. As an example, instead of Sigismund, in places it is inscribed Sigismaundi; elsewhere, Sigismunei; in place of Lithuania (Lithuaniae) Lituania, Litania, Lituanen; in place of moneta (coin): monea; Abbreviations are made as convenient: moneta--mone. magni--magn; 1516, only 16, etc. Among the inscriptions, there are spread circles and dots, but even they are not uniform. They indicate whenever possible, on the obverse side the series of the coins. On the reverse, the series of issues. From those marks it is evident that a tremendous amount of half-grašiai were struck, since in 1512 alone, there were five series of coins, each with 4 issues. In 1513, there were the same number of series each with 5 issues. There were more of those fives. Half-grašiai coins with no marks would constitute other issues. In the period 1528-29 on the half-grašiai, below the Vytis, a tiny "v" was inserted (See figure 76/4). This has been explained in many ways, but we believe that the "v" represents the locale of the mint at Vilnius. It seems that the ruler of both states, Sigismundus, issuing coins bearing the crests of both his subject states, recognized (or was inspired by Lithuanians) that by at least one letter Lithuanian coins should be designated as being prepared not at Cracow, where their issuer resided, but in the capital of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy.

Sigismundus the Elder's half-grašis weighed on an average about 1.295 gr. There was about 0.490 gr. of pure silver in each, therefore the content and obviously the real worth, equalled the content and worth of Alexander's half-grašis. We must not look for exact figures here, since both the weight and the metallic content



variances were not under sufficient control. We are operating with averages computed in different ways, and must be satisfied with them.

\*        \*        \*

The administration of the mint in practice earlier, by appointed officials, was changed during the reign of Sigismundus the Elder, into "commercial" use---The Vilnius mint was leased out. The first lessee on record was a wealthy runaway Jew of Kiev, baptised Abraham Jesofovičius (Ezofovič) who had considerable influence even in Alexander's estate, and had loaned the ruler large sums of money. To start, he leased this profitable establishment for a year, but at the end of his term he donated some 200 kg. of silver for use of the mint, and remained at his post, notably prospering. Ingratiating himself with Sigismundus with all Jewish cleverness, Jezofovičius did not prosper materially only. In 1510 we find him in the high Lithuanian post of Treasurer, where he remained until his death in 1519. In that period, he became very wealthy, and advanced socially as well. He became the king's banker, acquired tax rights, received large holdings in Lithuania, forced his way even into the Senate with his financial projects, etc. In a word, he became a leading "Lithuanian," easily finding "warm" spots, able to exploit his native Semitic abilities.

Perhaps Abraham served his lord conscientiously, to earn so many favors, but we must here state that this rebaptised gentleman's prosperity grew mostly through the coin mint. One extant account shows that in 1508-9, there should have been struck 5,379,800 half-grašis coins, of which only 720,000 found their way into the Treasury, while the remainder, a "lion's share," about 4,659,800 half-grašiai, amounting to 2,329,900 grašiai total, went for the purchase of silver, the maintenance of the mint, and the leasee's profit. According to subsidiary accounts, the silver necessary to strike all those half-grašiai cost about 1,397,940 grašiai, so that administration, labor and other costs, together with profit to the lessee amounted to about 932,000 grašiai. About that time, a work horse cost about 70 grašiai, a cow, 60; a pig, 20; a sheep, 4-5; a goose, 2 grašiai, while for a long laborous day with a work horse a man was paid 1.5 grašiai.<sup>13</sup> All the mint's maintenance costs, let us say, would hardly have exceeded 432,000 grašiai. It would seem

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<sup>13</sup> See Stan. Rosenberg's "Rozwoj i geneza folwarku panszczyznianego" (Pnznanskie Towarzystwo Pryjaciol Nauk. t. IV, 1927). These costs are also found in Historical Sources, Vol. I.



Finally, the very top eschelons of our government became seriously concerned with these matters. As a result, on December 28, 1666, John Casimir signed an order closing the mints.<sup>34</sup> So, the first coin mint in the history of Kaunas operated only a couple of years (1665-66). Together with the copper shilling mints, there was also closed the old Vilnius mint, active (except for short intervals) from the time of Alexander through a century and a half, reactivated for the last time in 1664 by that same Boratini, and in which he struck Lithuanian triple grašiai, 6-grašiai and orts for John Casimir. This was the final muffling of the basic coin mint of the Grand Duchy's capital. Never again were the cadences of its sledges to resound.

The prime culprit of the coppers disaster, Titus Livius Boratini did not strike his breast in contrition, but rather proclaimed himself as the injured party. Seeking "justice" he became the complainant. The adroit Italian was able not only to justify himself, but actually demonstrated to those more stupid than he, that it was not he who had wronged the state which had harbored him, but on the contrary---the state accepting his project, had permitted him to officiate, then suddenly stopped the project, and now owed him a half million "zloti"...

Beginning to produce the copper shillings, Boratini undoubtedly considered that it would not be easy to pressure these paltry coins into circulation, so in place of the monogram, as it was on the silver shillings, he placed the ruler's bust on the coppers. The portrait of the King and Grand Duke John Casimir would add dignity to the coins in the public's mind. However, as we know, this and similar artifices do not transmute bad money into good. It is evident that placing this same inscription "Joannes Casimirus Rex" on both the Polish and Lithuanian shillings, was done to enhance their acceptance in the eyes of the public through similarity and uniformity. On the reverse side of the "little monies" of the two joined countries were separated into those of the Polish kingdom and of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy as we have already mentioned---by crests and appropriate legends. Both types weighed separately from a gram to 1.250 gr., though we note in the recoveries lighter and heavier specimens. It appears that accuracy in weight was not too important for the strikers.

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<sup>34</sup> The mints in Poland ceased their activity the following year. Perhaps in Lithuania they did not stop the presses at once. So we find copper shillings dated 1667 and even 1668. Though we may consider the shillings of 1667 legal, those of the following year are held to be falsified. Either shillings so dated were prestruck, or they came out of counterfeiter's shops. In the confusion of those days, it is impossible to reach accuracy.



The copper shillings of Titus Livius Boratini were marked with all his initials (names and surname) TLB, placed below the ruler's bust. George Horn of Olivo and Kaunas, striking the coppers there, placed his Latin initials "G.F.H." on coins minted in those places. However, there were comparatively few of these shillings, since at the end of 1666 the Kaunas mint came under the supervision of another person (unknown), as is witnessed by the initials "T.Z.H." (it is believed to be Horn's brother). The various marks under the belly of the Knight's steed belong to the mint's ranking inspectors: Figure 115, Example 1: Poland's Treasurer Krasinski, Example 2: (among the inscription)--the temporary administrator of the Lithuanian Treasury, the bishop of Vilnius, Bialozoro (Treasurer Gonsievski was stabbed to death in the fall of 1662, at the time of the army's disturbances, occasioned by the failure to pay their wages), and above that, the crest of the Vasa's (sheaf). In the 3rd to 6th photographs (less the unclear #5), an elk's head and letters initials of the new Treasurer of Lithuania, Jerome (Hieronim) Kiršenštein (the letters are conjoined in the manner of a monogram): HK-PL --Hieronim Kiršenštein, Podskarbi Litewski, in Polish).

As both the silver and copper shillings were found in circulation, a new word was necessary in the daily vernacular to distinguish them. Here the public automatically grasped the recently notorious in Poland and Lithuania, Boratini, who insistently reminded everyone of himself by those initials "TLB" struck on those very coppers. His surname became in Lithuania "baratinka" and in Poland, "boratynka."<sup>35</sup> Those nicknames of the specific coins are utilized often by numismatists even today.

<sup>35</sup> a) In the Lithuanian Encyclopedia, III Volume, this historic small coin is termed erroneously "boratine." Actually, to a Lithuania, it was "baratinka" and to the Pole, "boratynka." The Žemaičiai (Samogitians) also named it "berlinka" (and not "berline.") Another error: it is stated there that copper shillings were also struck in Vilnius. That is not true. In addition, the total given of Lithuanian baratinkas is combined with Polish coins of the same type, which obscures the true picture.

b) In that same Encyclopedia, Volum II, the "berlinka" is inaccurately described: 1) The shillings planned by Boratini was struck in 1660-61, not in Tikocine, but in Ujazdave; 2) Those shillings did not have a "small part of silver," as is stated there, but were of pure copper.

[Karys is mentioning this because the late Dr. Alexander M. Račkus submitted to the Liet. Enciklop (The original Lithuanian language version published in the 1950's here in the U.S.) an article about the Baratinka. The editor of the Encyclopedia failed to give or show it to Karys, who served as the reviewer and editor of the numismatic section of the Encyclopedia].



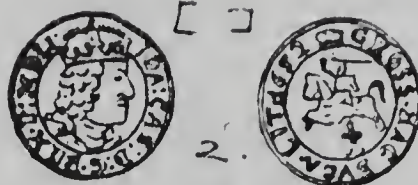


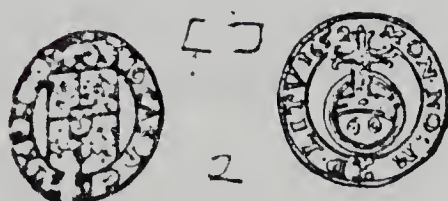
Figure 116. John Casimir's Lithuanian Grašis

There were not too many grašis struck during John Casimir's reign. At present, they are known officially in only one year--1652. When Lithuania's Treasurer Tryzna opened the Vilnius coin mint for action, these were struck. Among the first changes, other than the Treasurer's crest (below the Knight), there was entered the figure "90" (which came out backwards), that meant this number of grašis entered into the taler. Later, this figure was also corrected in that same year: it was "John Casimir...Polish and Lithuanian King," later, "...Polish king and the Grand Duke of Lithuania." This is as it should have been legally.

The grašis weighed about 1 gr. The silver content; 0.250. That is to say, in John Casimir's time, this coin took another step downward in its real value, just as did the entire economic life of the Grand Duchy.



Figure 117. John Casimir's 1.5 Grašis Coins ("Paltarokas")





In the same year 1652, an undetermined amount of 1.5 grašis coins ("paltarokas") were struck at Vilnius. On them we again see the double crests of Poland and Lithuania, as used earlier. The inscriptions are correct. These coins were struck in only 1 year, but their dies, as we can see, were not uniform. Incidentally, the year struck on the coins does not necessarily represent the exact time of their production--the calendar year. There were and still are coins, struck with those same dies somewhat later, and perhaps even earlier, than indicated by the dates found upon them. Regrettably, that can be determined only by accurate accounts, but by no means from the recovered coins themselves.

On the obverse side of the "paltarokas" may be perceived "60" (on another picture, the reverse, "06") which indicates that 60 of these coins will constitute one taler (90 grašių). On the reverse, below the crests, on some of the die changes we find the figure "3", meaning three half grasis. It is hard to say now, how descriptive these denominations were to a citizen of that time...The small signs, some on one side, some on the other side of the "paltarokas" (below the "apple" or crest) represented the treasurers of the time.

Singly, these coins weighed about 1 gr, and had about 0.375 gr. of silver. Thus, they were about a third lighter than Sigismund III's "paltarokas" and about half its value. The public nicknamed them "dvylekais" (doublets), ironically comparing them to the 2 denars of Sigismund August.

In one of the historical coin collections (Count Sabanskis') in Poland, Gumowski has examined a "paltarokas" of John Casimir with the date of 1650, but the marks of the mint's officials witness that the coin could not have appeared in 1650. In such cases, we are faced with two possibilities: either the legally struck year was incorrectly inscribed on the die, or the coin was falsified.

The "paltarokas" of John Casimir was the last 1.5 grašis coin in Lithuania's monetary history. Such coins were never again struck.

\* \* \*

The Vilnius mint prepared triple grašiai in John Casimir's time on two occasions: the first time in 1652, and the second, when Vilnius was freed from Russian occupation 1664-65. On the first of these, below the Knight, on both sides of Treasurer Tryzna's mark, there was placed the figure "30", intended to mean that 30 of these 3-grašiai made up a taler. All else is already known to us. The latter of these were forthcoming from the Vilnius mint, when it was rebuilt and rented



by the notorious Boratini. They are all similar to Sigismund August's triple grašiai, and of poorer silver. It is interesting to note that there is no Polish eagle here, which was placed alongside the Vytis on Batoras' and Sigismund Vasa's 3-grašiai. We may speculate that in this manner the unscrupulous Boratini, following the example of G. Tryzna, enhanced his friendships with Lithuanians in Vilnius, among whom he worked and profited. On the other hand, not to lose fact with the King but by all means to gain his favor, Boratini toadied to him also. In place of his title as Grand Duke of Lithuania, which now did not seem so attractive, he placed an "S" on the 3-grašiai, completing the inscription in this sense, that John Casimir was as much king of Poland as of Sweden... That might have appealed to the king, though actually in 1664 John Casimir not only was not king of Sweden, but could not even voice any pretensions to the Swedish throne, since several years ago he was forced to retract them, and did so. We do not know for what type of "great triumphs" Boratini encircled his head with a wreath of laurel on the coins.



Figure 118. John Casimir's Lithuanian 3-grašiai.

The average weight of the 3-grašiai originally was about 2 gr., the silver content--- about 0.375. The repeats by Boratini were somewhat lighter and, understandably, at least some of the silver was withheld. After the Union of Lublin, there appeared to be established as if a rule of the two joint countries: each issue, as in a story, the coins of Poland and Lithuania absolutely must be debased more or less.



The 3-grašiai produced by Boratini are marked with his initials, TLB, and by the monogram of the Lithuanian Treasurer Kiršenštein, already familiar to us.



Figure 119. John Casimir's Vilnius 6-Grašiai

The first allotment of 6-grašiai struck in Vilnius was in the time of Tryzna (1652), the second, of Boratini (1664-66). Both coins again lack the Polish crest. But even here, boratini annexed to John Casimir the letter "S", remind him of Vasa's dream of the lost throne of Sweden. On Tryzna's 6-grašiai, the denomination was indicated by the figure 15 (on both sides of his mark) which meant that 15 of the 6-grašiai must equal the taler (90 grašiai). The 6-grašiai pieces struck by Boratini (and through the three years a large number of them were produced by the mint) are designated by the Roman figure "VI," as it was on Sigismund August's 6-grašiai. Emphasizing the fact that these coins were normally valued at 6-grašiai, it was repeated by a word in the inscription on the reverse side. Boratini's initials were placed, as was customary, below the king's portrait. The double-sided crest of Lithuania's Treasurer Kiršenštein--on the Knight's side. On both sides of the figure "VI," we see a decorative 5-pointed star.

The said 6-grašiai were nice coins and were accepted quite well in circulation. Lithuanians liked them as "purely Lithuanian,"



(without the eagle, and in the hodge-podge of coins of the time, were tangibly meritorious). The Poles grasped them because they were palpably better than their Polish counterparts. That is especially true of the earlier 6-grašiai, which individually weighed about 3.800 gr. and in the metal there was about 1.600 gr. of silver. The 6 grašiai struck by Boratini were about 0.800 gr. lighter, and just about 0.100 less silver content. What these weights were supposed to be legally, we have no information. It appears that all of John Casimir's silver coins were struck "by sight," unconstrained by any basic rules. And if there were any regulations of the government, the leasees of the mint possessed enough liberty to circumvent them.



Figure 120. John Casimir's "Lithuanian Orts"

Alongside of relatively nice 6-grašia, Boratini began to strike at the Vilnius mint in 1664, the entirely new "Ort" in Lithuania, made up of 18 grašiu. Those coins were already in use in Poland. The name is traced back to the German "Ortsthaler" (1/4 of a taler, coins weighing about 6.5 gr.). The Poles assigned a denomination of 18 groshes to the "ort," struck such a coin in 1621-28, repeated it in the reign of John Casimir (1650-68), and on several occasions later.



The new Grand Duchy's "Ort" weighed about 5.400 gr. including about 2.700 gr. of silver. Though its nominal value was set at 18 grašiy, the precious metal included did not, by far, reach the value of 18 grašiy. For example, in 1 grašis, struck in Vilnius in 1652, we find about 0.250 gr. of silver, so in the 18 grašiy "ort", if the proportion had been maintained, there should have been not 2.700 gr., but 4.500 (0.250 x 18) grams of precious metal. So the ort in the Lithuanian money system did not lessen but rather aggravated the maladministration, which even without it had become a true hodge-podge.

Just how this sham money was termed by the people in Lithuania---we don't know. Of course, it was struck just in one year (1664, we know of no Lithuanian "orts" in other years), so a nickname had no chance to develop quickly. Only in the 18th century, when the disintegrating "zloti" and its "ort" became equalized in circulation, did the Polish people (and undoubtedly, the Lithuanians) both nickname the one and the other with the degrading substitute: "timpa."

As we have seen, here again John Casimir is the "Polish and Swedish King", though Boratini should have inscribed in place of the nonexistent title, "Grand Duke of Lithuania." That Italian crowned his flattery of the ruler by placing a wide wreath of laurel on his head. The entrepreneur's initials were placed in the accustomed location. The figure "18" and Treasurer Kiršenštein's crest--below the Knight.

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The accounting of grašiai by "kapas" (sixty) began to change in Lithuania into units of 30 in the 16th century. After the Union of Lublin the monies of the Grand Duchy were pushed by all manner of means to fit the Polish monetary system. At the turn of the 15th to the 16th centuries, the Polish "xloty" became the collective entity for 30 grašiy, and became the accepted substitute for the old "kapas." Though in practice Lithuanians did not forget their "kapas," and still reckoned larger sums of grašiai by "kapas," the official unit of 30 grašiy "zloty" was accepted. In John Casimir's reign that "zloty" materialized in silver coins in both Poland and Lithuania, clearly designated "30 Polish groshes."

The "zloty" was introduced in Poland by the "economist" Andrius Tympfas (Tympf) who emerged there, and found favor in the royal mansion and congress with his specious plan, just as did Boratini, well-known to us already. Tymphas recommended the issuance of a silver "zlotowka," to comprise 30 "groshes," which would be more acceptable in circulation, and without wasting too much silver, would assist in liquidating the



state's loans. In 1663, the Finance Commission accepted his proposal, and he immediately began to strike his coins. He certainly conserved silver, since the "zlotowkas" turned out to be a scant 13 groshes. But upon them was engraved the legend "XXX grossy polskich" (30 Polish groshes), and they must realize that in circulation. In place of the desirable quantity of silver, the coin gleamed with the patriotic motto: "DAT PRETIUM SERVATA SALUS POTIORQ METALLO EST" (loosely: support to the fatherland provides the value, which is worth much more than metal...) Placed after the word "potiorq," the figure 3 was intended to show that three of these coins made up the taler.

Regretfully, you cannot raise the real value of a coin by patriotic inscriptions. It required pressure from the government to cause an irregular coin to be accepted as a regular one. Whoever understood its real worth attempted as soon as possible to rid himself of it. It chased the better coins from circulation, as though such a result had been planned. The Prussians were forbidden to accept it under any circumstances, and if anyone accepted it, it was only of necessity to maintain trade relations with Poland, but it was accepted there at a mere 18 groshes.

Tympfas placed his initials A.T. on the Polish "zlotowkas," just as Boratini did on the shillings and other coins. Before long, that depreciated coin was nicknamed a "tympf," poking fun at its creator's name. The Lithuanians, following the Poles, called it a "timpa."

Before the war, it was possible to view a "timpa" at the Hermitage Museum in Petrograd, whose reverse side, showing the Knight and inscription, "MONET. NOV. ARG. LITUANIA" --is undoubtedly Lithuanian. This means that in the reign of John Casimir, there was an attempt to strike a silver coin in the nominal value of 30 grašiy for the Grand Duchy. But these grašiy were no longer Lithuanian but Polish, constantly produced to conform with Poland, which is clearly emphasized, as never before, under the sum "XXX" (30) by the abbreviation "POL" (30 Polish groshes).

This coin weighed about 6.720 gr., the silver content--0.500, thus, although there should have been 3.360 gr. precious metal in the coin. When there was about 0.250 gr. of silver in John Casimir's grašis, then his "timpa" did not equal

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<sup>36</sup>For examples, see "Lithuanian words in the written language of old Lithuania" Page 248; Historical Sources Vol. I, page 266 and elsewhere.



15 grašiai, Lithuanian. Such "parsimony" with silver, where it does not help the country, but hurts, we call self-deception. Unfortunately, the government closed it's eyes to it.



Figure 121. John Casimir's "Lithuanian Złoty" ("Timpa")

The obverse side of the "Lithuanian Ti pa" was exactly the same as the Polish. There are no marks or evidences of the Vilnius coin mint. From this, it appears that this coin, designed for Lithuania, was planned at the same place as the Polish "tympfas." The only recovered "Lithuanian timpa," which students hold to be genuine, offers no evidence that it was multiplied at the mint and issued into circulation. Most likely, it is just a trial piece, an unapproved project. To tell the truth, it was not necessary in Lithuania, since in 1666, when it was planned, there had been produced millions of that same kind of Polish coin, which had flooded both countries. Besides, in 1666, John Casimir had ordered all mints closed, and Andrius Tympfas fled Poland in the following year. So this also leads to the conclusion that the "Lithuanian Timpa" was not struck for circulation. Time was lacking.

Some Polish numismatist mention a "Lithuanian zloty" (that is--the "timpa") dated 1661, but this date is clearly too early. If such a coin had appeared somewhere in the 19th century, and included in a collection, we must discuss it with extreme caution. It was either falsified, or it was just another trial piece erroneously engraved. As we have previously noted, the earliest "Polish timpas" appeared in 1663.



Aside from silver and copper pieces, during John Casimir's reign at Vilnius, Boratini struck a small number of half and 1 ducat gold coins. Judging from the known recoveries, the half ducats were issued by the coin mint in 1664-65, and the ducats--in 1666. Since the initials of Boratini and Kiršenštein are struck into these coins, we must assume that they were struck not at a separate gold coin mint, as it was earlier, but at the same one, where Boratini was striking Lithuania's silver coins.

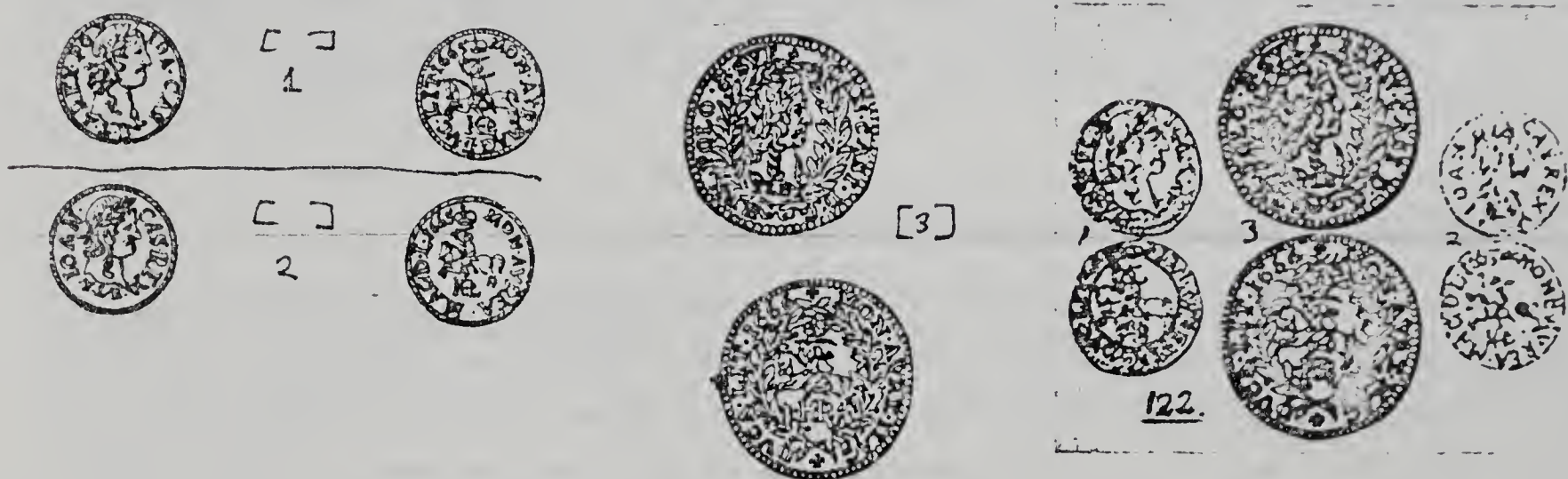


Figure 122. The Last Gold Coins of the Grand Duchy: 1 and 2, half ducats. 3, a ducat.

On the gold coins also, John Casimir is described as Poland's and Sweden's King (or, just King). His Grand Duchy title is not mentioned. Abundant laurels on the portraits are found: on the half ducats, they crown the king's head, on the ducat, the wide wreath is spread out into the fields on both sides. On the reverse side of both the small and large gold piece, Boratini has retained the traditional Lithuanian theme. In the center is The Knight (Vytis) around it--a correct inscription which says in Latin, that this is a gold coin of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy. The denomination must be understood by the holder in relation to the coin's size. From the standpoint of weight and gold content, these coins corresponded to earlier gold pieces. No one dared to debase gold coins it seems, even in John Casimir's days.

It is probably unnecessary to explain how gladly merchants and the entire public accepted good coins long awaited. Among the debased silver coins and the massively circulating coppers, the gold coins' glitter brought a renewal of faith. Their

[Listed in some numismatic catalogs is a proposed "Portugaler" (10 ducats) of John Casimir. This bears the suspiciously early date of 1650, and is struck in silver, signifying it as a trial piece. 44 mm. diameter, 29.1 gr. weight.]



IOA CASIMIR D G REX POL M D LI RVSS  
PRVSS MASS  
SAMO L NEC NO SVE - GOT VAD  
HAER REX



rate quickly rose. Even in 1652, about 180 silver grašiy were paid for a ducat. It soon rose to 195 grašiy. The ducat was valued even higher compared to the copper shillings. It was 270 to start, later it went to 300, and at the end of JohnCasimir's reign, it reached 360 grašiy. In the era of John Sobieski, steps were taken to bring to a halt the ducat's high estimation: in 1676, congress declared that no one should dare to demand more than 12 "zloty" (360 groshes) in shillings for a ducat, under penalty of punishment. However, no one listened. The ducat continued to rise, the debased coins cheapened. In 1717, the congress was forced to approve the cost of a ducat at 18 "zloty."

\* \* \*

#### D. The Sunset and End of the Coins of the Grand Duchy

After John Casimir had abdicated in 1669, a new king of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania was elected: the grandson of Algirdas, son of Kaributas (Dimitri) a russified boyar of the Ukraine, Michael Kaributas Vyšniaveckis, [note: this is incorrect. The original Kaributas, who died in 1404, was the son of Algirdas, but was not Vyšniaveckis' father. Rather, Kaributas was the originator of that particular family line, of which Vyšniaveckis was a descendant along those lines, being the son of Jeremias Korybut-Wisniowiecki (as the Poles spell it).], a man of no talents, who brought more confusion to the countries. He left no Lithuanian money. At his death in 1674, the military leader of Poland was elected, John Sobieski [ruled 1674-96]. He found many debased coins plying in Lithuania, not only its own, but Polish Swedish and others, among which were a great number of falsified "baratinkas."

Economic chaos was churning in the country. The new ruler noted that even prior to his election, and now clearly appreciated it. It seems that he had reached an agreement with the congress, if it were possible to restrain the chaos and eventually cure it by issuance of good coins. However, for this gigantic task, cool heads, time and what was most important, plentiful resources were required. But all these factors were most desperately lacking. Sobieski was completely taken up by the war, where every atom of precious metal found a yawning hole to be filled. Meanwhile, the congress was occupied by unending quarrels of a personal nature, intrigues, and plots. Under these circumstances, only a little was done concerning a monetary nature: in 1676 the congress issued new regulations governing the rates of the taler and ducat in relation to the smaller coins. In 1677, it opened the Bydgošćius mint in Poland for business, which was to supply coins. Unfortunately, the countries' economic conditions could not respond,



within the two joint countries. In 1679, Boratini was granted permission to assist with the Cracow coin mint.

There was no mention of the Vilnius coin mint, closed in 1666. Boratini alone spoke of it, not for Lithuania, as much as for his own interests, as a very desirable institution. It appears that earlier, when striking the copper shillings, he had paid into the "hungry" Treasury an assessment in advance for several years, which term had not yet expired before the closing of the mint in 1666. On December 15, 1678, he appealed to the "Republic's" congress, asking that it give heed to his legal rights, and permit him once again to activate Vilnius...

And those "pretensions" were not small. John Casimir himself, in closing the mints, acknowledge that the government owed Boratini one and a half million Zloty. So the congress could not deny him, and resolved to place into Boratini's hands the silver coin mint of Lithuania, but with the condition that the new coins shall fully comply with the appropriate statutes, and that the country's Treasurer will painstakingly supervise their production.<sup>37</sup>

How this effort of Boratini ended, we do not know. Up until this writing, we have been unable to find any evidence that any kind of coins were struck in Lithuania during the reign of John Sobieski. It is true that numismatists know of one specimen of 1679, a 6-grašiai. Among other things, it is very similar to John Casimir's coin of the same denomination, bearing John Sobieski's portrait, and with Boratini's initials and the crest of Sapiega (the Lithuanian Treasurer at that time). However, the 6-grašiai is poorly struck. In addition, it is on a copper planchet, not silver, so cannot be considered a legal or genuine piece. Hutten-Czapski does not even mention it in his catalogue.



Figure 123. A proposed Lithuanian 6-grašiai in the time of John Sobieski.

<sup>37</sup>Vol. Leg. V, 583.



Probably the referred to finding is a specimen manufactured in Cracow by Boratini, which Sobieski for some reason (perhaps, too much Lithuanian "aura" to suit the erstwhile Polish general) failed to approve.

Finally, the 6-grašiai had already been for some time struck in Poland, so that more such coins were not needed in Lithuania. Thus, the so-called Sobieski "Lithuanian 6-grašiai" piece was not a legal coin in Lithuania. We will therefore not include it among the corpus of Lithuanian Grand Duchy coins. A design is not a coin. What's most important, until the very end of the Grand Duchy's monetary system, neither Poland nor Lithuania issued a copper 6-grosh coin.

John Sobieski died in 1696. The election of the new King (and Grand Duke) was one of the most dissolute in the entire history of the "Republic." Everything depended upon influence, threats, bribery, corruption. Among the many candidates (there were 18), who first spent their money, the latest who opened his purse was Kurfurst of Saxony, Friedrich Augustus, and of course, he was elected. He is known in Poland and Lithuania's history as Augustus II, or Augustus the Saxon. He was on the throne of the join states for two terms: 1697-1706, and from 1709-1733. In the interval (from 1704) the Swedes had expelled him from Poland, and Stanislaw Leščinski reigned, the Swedes pressuring for him and the congress placing him on the throne. So, in addition to other problems, for several years Poland/Lithuania had two legal rulers.

Up until 1703, B. Sapiega, an open proponent of the Swedish King Karl XII, held on to the office of Treasurer of Lithuania. Later, he was dismissed. In his place, August II selected Louis Constantine Paciejus. Soon thereafter, Leščinski became king, but failed to approve Paciejus officially, because in the wide-spread tumult he was unable to select his own partisan. And this Lithuanian, loyal to his legal ruler August of Saxony until the end, in 1706, quietly installed a small coin workshop in Gardinas [a Lithuanian city on the Nemunas river in southern Lithuania. During 1920-39, it was occupied by Poland. During WWII, the Germans returned it to Lithuania control, but since WWII, the Russians detached the territory and assigned it to Belorussia, and now call it "Grodno"], in a place away from all encounters in the war with the Swedes, and began again to strike coins apart from Poland. These coins were struck clearly to support the interests locally of August, exiled by the Swedes. These coins were of two denominations: the 3 grašiai and the 6-grašių.

It is most interesting that upon these coins the portrait of the Saxon was struck, when the factual ruler of Poland/Lithuania was Leščinski. Here we



witness a truly strong protest by followers of August II, against the military house-keeping of the Swedes in a foreign land. Even more rigorous did this opposition exhibit itself after the September 24, 1706 treaty signed in Altranstadt (Saxony) between August and the Swedes: though August II there renounced the Polish/Lithuanian throne in favor of Leščinski, Paciejus continued to strike his coins with the portrait of the "legal" ruler, August II. Not only that, but Lithuanian Treasurer Paciejus placed upon his 6-grašių piece not only the Vytis, as it was on the 3-grašiai, but displayed the crests of Poland, Lithuania and of the Saxon himself, thus strongly emphasizing that this money is not only for one of those parts, but the entire confederation, and was August II's lawfully dependent state. That was even more clearly spelled out on the reverse of the 6-grašių, with the inscription in Latin: A SILVER 6 PIECE OF POLAND AND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LITHUANIA." The 3-grašiai however, was a coin of the Grand Duchy alone.

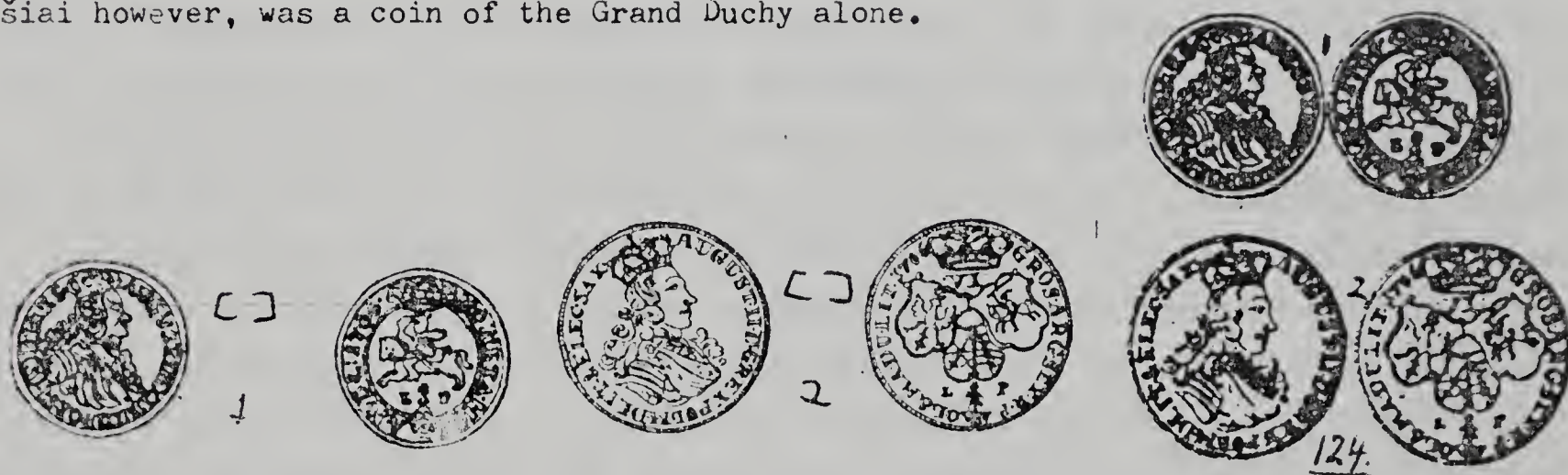


Figure 124. Coins of August II, Struck in Gardinas  
1) 3 grašiai, 2) 6-grašių, nominal value.

On both sides of these coins, around the portrait of the Saxon, is the engraved inscriptions he is titled: King of Poland, Grand Duke of Lithuania, and Elector of Saxony. His adherents in Lithuania considered him as such, so far as concerned Poland and Lithuania, even after his abdication at Altranstadt, where the Swedes deprived him of it by force. And even August himself did not consider it differently, preparing to return. We may be sure that Paciejus' coins appeared in Gardinas not without his consent. Perhaps even at his command (in 1706, he invaded Lithuania for a short time).



Clearly, for his own needs, he was able to raise funds elsewhere, but in this case it was desired to emphasize a political motive: "the legal ruler of the country is striking his coinage in the territory which legally belongs to him..."

The 3-grašiai and 6-grašių of Gardinas are the very poorest of those denominations of coins in the entire history of Lithuanian money. Paciejus was unable to collect enough silver to strike those coins under those conditions as he could have done. Based only on rough data, the 6-grašių weighed about 2.600 gr., in which there was mixed just about 0.650 gr. of precious metal. The composition of the 3-grašiai is unknown, but we will probably not err in estimating that its exchange value was just half of the 6-grašių.

On both coins the stubborn Paciejus placed his own mark and initials below the crests of the two states, thus defiantly proclaiming that he, as befitted the country's Treasurer, was responsible for those coins. When Leščinski's power increased in 1707, the use of the Gardinas coins was prohibited. Those affected by this prohibition, and there were many, paraphrased Paciejus' initials "L.P." into "ludu placz", meaning "mourn you peoples...." We can confidently add that such a sad sentence cropped up not only by reason of material causes, but also for other woes oppressing the country.

When the Russians trounced the Swedes at Poltava in 1709, August II returned to Cracow as he expected, and again ascended his throne. Leščinski fled abroad. The Gardinas coins regained their validity and legal tender. However, since John Casimir's "baratin-kas" still by far were in abundance in circulation, the Paciejus' Gardinas coins soon found their place and not at the very bottom. The Warsaw congress in 1717 established their exchange rate in copper shillings as much as twelve groshes and two shillings for a 6-grašių piece.<sup>38</sup>

The 3-grašiai piece dated 1706 of Gardinas with the inscription around the Knight, "MONETA NOVA MAGNI DUCATUS LITUANIAE" is considered to be the final coin issued by the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. To the 3-grašiai we also join the 6-grašių, struck likewise in 1706-07, which even though it is not Lithuanian alone, appeared in the same circumstances as the 3-grašiai did, struck in the same little workshop in Lithuania, and was approved by the crest and initials of the terminal Treasurer of the Grand Duchy, Paciejus. The Poles cannot claim it.

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<sup>38</sup>Mennica Wilenska, Pg. 181.



From that time onward, Lithuania no longer had any kind of coin mint of its own, and coined no more of its money. After undergoing many tribulations, never surrendering its national spirit to foreign oppressors, that weatherbeaten trunk of the Lithuanian nation-- its peasantry, in 1918 again established, reinstituted, a new INDEPENDENT LITHUANIAN STATE<sup>39</sup>, with no governmental ties with other states.

From the beginning of the 18th century until independence and issuance of its own currency, Lithuanians handled Polish, Swedish, Russian, German and even other countries' money. That is just another theme tempting the Lithuanian numismatist.

How the monetary problems of the Polish/Lithuanian state, in the final century prior to that state's dismemberment and end, appeared, we will quote Prof. Vladas Jurgutis' words<sup>40</sup>:

"Monetary anarchy, which began to express itself with us from the 17th century, reached its fruition in the 18th century. The kings and generally the ruling classes ceased to disturb themselves with the economic affairs of the country, and began to interest themselves only in their personal well-being and that of their family. Over our frontiers (that is--of the Polish/Lithuanian state J.K.K.) guarded by no one, not only various adventurers of the world crossed freely, but monies from any foreign soil, good or bad, flowed freely. No one could possibly keep a clear head among such a mixture of coins. It became even worse when our own government began to segregate its own coins into the older or, as was then termed, "moneta bona" good money, and the present, or speaking in terms of the time, "moneta currens," the current coins. When contracts were made, no matter whether in "old" or "current" coins, it was necessary to examine the dates the coins were struck, since that same coin was struck of various values in different years. It was permitted to pay all small sums by shillings, even though the contract had been made otherwise. Larger sums were often reckoned and paid in ducats. Our small coins had become so

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<sup>39</sup>In 1768, during Stanislaw August's time, the proprietor of the Polish coin producing center, Gartenberg-Sadogurski, attempted to establish a coin mint in Lithuania at Gardinas, whose task would have been to furnish an orderly supply of fitting coins for the Grand Duchy. The machines were purchased. However, Polish intrigue and the national degeneration of the ruling classes of Lithuania (the boyars), pushed that matter aside.

<sup>40</sup>"Money," page 229.



debased that they were no longer counted but only weighed. The older, comparatively good shillings, were no longer considered separate coins, but a package worth a tenth of an auksinas ("zloty," J.K.K.) Foreign travelers would complain that having exchanged a gold coin with us, they would receive not one single silver piece, but were compelled to take so many coppers (baratinkas, J.K.K.) that they had to hire a porter to carry them. "

"That monetary anarchy became a veritable catastrophe in the land, when the Prussian King Friedrich II occupied Saxony in 1756, and there, in Leipzig city captured the implements for the production of the republic's (Rzeczpospolita, J.K.K.) money. Friedrich ordered his three factors, Efraim, Izack and Icikus, to fabricate our coins with the captured machines. Lest the public recognized the falsified coins, they were dated the same year as were the coins of the republic of the same type, that is, 1753. When Friedrich was compelled to abandon Saxony, he nevertheless took with him the Republic's coin machines, which he installed in the city of Breslau, and again instructed Efraim to continue counterfeiting our coins. At first, Efraim's coins in their content did not differ too greatly from the genuine. But the more he struck, the less there was of silver in them. Merchants conveyed millions of Efraim's coins into Lithuania and Poland, and placed them into circulation...Reliable historians estimate that the sum of counterfeit money placed into circulation varied from 85-400 million auksinas. The public nicknamed those coins after Friedrich's most prominent adjutant: Efraim, calling them "efraimkas"--in the Samogitian region, "praimkas (efraimitas, J.K.K.). The Germans would call the efraimkas an entirely innocent name "Kriegsmuenzen" (war coins), since they were used to pay costs of the Prussian seven-years war..."

(The counterfeiting of Polish/Lithuanian money, mentioned above, really began in 1753, still in the Prussian mints, and continued until the signing of the Prussian peace treaty in 1763).

The final leader of the "Rzeczpospolita", Stanislaw August (Poniatovskis) attempted to issue to the country such coins "than which none better could be found in all Europe." Regretfully, he did not succeed. A new monetary unit was selected, too large for the economic conditions of the country at the time. During the 18th century, there was an entire series of attempts made in Poland to wade out of a long fermenting and sadly overly ripe monetary chaos. But, as it would seem, perversely, they fell more deeply into it. There appeared private counterstrikes on bad coins. In many sections, private money was issued, to be used for local distribution. Bonds and loans were circulated. General Thaddeus Kosciuszko (Kosciuska) [Who was a Lithuanian (not Polish) nobleman who fought in the U.S. Revolutionary war] issued paper money...



Unfortunately, all this further weakened the state's ability to live and defend itself. Ruin approached not afoot but mounted. 1

In 1772, Russia, Prussia and Austria dismembered a goodly portion of Polish/Lithuanian land. The old order remained in the remnant. With the assistance of Tysenhaus, Lithuania might have turned into a commercial center, but this was stopped halfway--funds were lacking and many projects remained unfulfilled. The so-called 4 year congress in 1791 accepted a new constitution, which aimed to reorganize a new order in the state, but that constitution was doomed in advance to fail: the boyars refused to surrender their "golden rights." The proponents of Lithuanian autonomy (who still did exist) did not want to see the Grand Duchy proclaimed a small Polish province, as was contemplated in the new constitution. Quarrels grew more violent. So there came a "pacifier" from the outside: Catherine II sent 64,000 Russian troops into Lithuania and Poland; the old order was replaced again.

There was no room to advance, and not too far to retreat. In 1793, Russia and Prussia again divided the outlying land of Poland and Lithuania. After 2 years, as we all know, those two aggressors together with Austria, divided among themselves the remaining "Rzeczpospolita". The last King of Poland and Grand Duke of Lithuania, Stanislaw August resigned both thrones.<sup>41</sup>

THE END!...

[The next page contains a table prepared by Karys with translation in English. This book by Karys is an historical narrative of Lithuanian numismatics, and not a detailed coin by coin analysis of dates, inscriptions, types, etc. Understandably, this was prepared as Karys was advancing in age, and he focused on the most important items which had to be discussed, in order to understand properly the science of Lithuanian numismatics. Other numismatic catalogs, particularly by Hutten-Czapski, Gumowski, or Kopicki contain the detailed statistical information necessary for the numismatist in regards to catalog numbers, descriptions, and rarity. Karys felt he shouldn't waste his time and duplicate the fine work done by those Polish numismatists. Perhaps the best of the historical and the technical aspects of Lithuanian numismatics for this earlier period can be combined someday in a new book. Until that time, these works, separately and in several languages, will have to suffice.

After page 362, came the English summary of the book, which we are omitting here. Starting with "our" page 363, we present Karys' bibliography, for the benefit of those wishing to delve deeper into primary and secondary research sources.

"Our" pages 367-372 is a listing of the coins of the Grand Duchy date-by-date-by-denomination, prepared by the translator, Val Matelis. This will help the reader in placing particular dates with rulers, denominations, etc. , when reading Karys' book. ]

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<sup>41</sup> A word from a Lithuanian historian of our day: "Lithuania, until its union with Poland, grew rapidly and was one of the strongest states of Europe. Joined with Poland, it began to dwindle and dissolve. The license of the Polish boyars and domestic disorders affected Lithuania. The quicker Polish influence spread into Lithuania, the speedier Lithuania trod the path of perdition...." (From V. Daugirdis-Sruoga's Lithuanian History, IV, 1d, 147).



# THE TABLE

on the opposite page lists the coins of the Lithuanian Grand Duchy from IV - XVIII centuries A.D.

Tabulated by Jonas K. Karys.

The first column of the table gives denominations and the names of listed coins. In the succeeding triple columns, under the names of specific rulers - (a) Alexander, (b) Sigismundus Primus, (c) Sigismundus Augustus, (d) Stephanus Batory, (e) Sigismundus III (Vasa), (f) Joannes Casimirus, (g) Augustus II (Sax) - are indicated:

1. Weight of coins in grams (brutto);
2. Silver content of coins in grams;
3. P r o o f (in thousandths).

Following the first column down (NoNo 1 - 28), the Lithuanian words translated in English:

- (1) 1/2 of a denar, "obol".
- (2) 1 denar, a "little coin"; 0,1 of a grosh.
- (3) 2 denars ("dyvylekis" - a nickname for that coin).
- (4) 1/2 of a grosh (half-grosh).
- (5) 1 grosh.
- (6) Grosh coined to the standard of a Poland's grosh.
- (7) 2 groshes (two-grosh).
- (8) 3 groshes (three-grosh; nickname).
- (9) The same (different weights).
- (10) 3 groshes (large one; nicknames).
- (11) 4 groshes (four-grosh).
- (12) 6 groshes (six-grosh).
- (13) 6 groshes (a large six-grosh).
- (14) 15 groshes (half-thaler).
- (15) 30 groshes (thaler, guilder; half of Lithuanian "kape" /kape=60/).
- (16) Gold ducat (3,5 g; 23,5 car. proof; "mūsdintas" means - coined).
- (17) 2 ducats.
- (18) 3 ducats.
- (19) 10 ducats ("Lithuanian Portuguese").

Counterstamped (1564) Spanish silver coins:

- (20) Thalers.
- (21) Half-thalers.

Introduced after the Union of Liublin (1569):

- (22) 1 silver shilling (1/3 - 1/4 of a grosh).
- (23) Copper shilling ("baratinka" - a nickname; most counterfeited Lithuanian coin).
- (24) One-and-half-grosh (nicknames).
- (25) Ort, 18 groshes.
- (26) Zloty, 30 Polish groshes.
- (27) Half-ducats (gold).
- (28) 5 ducats (half a "Portuguese").

Among all these coins there was considerable variation in weights, a common occurrence in those times anywhere. The variations here are standardised on an average, small fractions are rounded out.

Numismatists are familiar with one copper coin of the year 1679 which had a denomination of 6 groshes. This coin appeared during the reign of Joannes Sobieski. However, since it was minted of copper (not of silver, as other coins of 6 groshes denomination) most probably it was just some kind of experiment. No more coins of this type have been found up to this time.

## LITUOS DUKIČIOS MONETINĖS IV-XVIII A. M. MONETINĖS

JŲ SVORIO (gramais) IR BANDO

LENTELĖ

Sudarė Jonas K. Karys

Denominacijos ir vardai o/	Aleksandro			Žygimantas Senojo			Žygimantas Augustas			Steponas Batoro			Žygim. Vasa			Jonas Kazimieras			Augustas II (Vasa)		
	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
1 denaras ("obolus")							0,317	0,035	110	0,365	0,036	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 denaras ("pinipelis") (0,1 grailio)	0,345	0,085	245	-	-	-	0,317	0,070	220	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 denaras ("dyvylekis")							0,635	0,110	120	-	-	-	0,730	0,070	095	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 grailis (puegrailis)	1,195	0,445	375	1,205	0,440	375	1,260	0,435	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 O r t a s	0,100	1,160	375	2,570	0,960	375	2,525	0,870	345	1,660	0,670	360	1,555	0,560	360	1,000	0,250	250	-	-	-
6 Grailis derintas prie lenkiškos "proso"							2,060	0,740	360	-	-	-	1,030	0,290	280	-	-	-	-	-	-
7 2 grailiai (dvigrailis)							1,030	1,595	075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8 3 grailiai (trigrailis; patroleinis)							2,670	2,330	075	2,370	2,015	050	2,250	1,930	060	2,000	0,750	375	(1,300)	(0,325)	(250)
9 - - - ("didelis"; praeuoc - "didelis")							3,000	2,625	075	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,750	0,660	375	-	-	-
10 - - - ("didelis"; praeuoc - "didelis")							7,070	2,430	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11 4 grailiai (ketvirtokas bei ketvertokas)							4,290	3,760	075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12 6 grailiai (šeštokas)							5,350	4,660	070	4,750	4,030	050	-	-	-	3,400	1,600	420	2,600	0,650	250
13 - - - (šeštokas didysis)							14,970	5,140	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	1,500	500	-	-	-
14 15 grailiai (pushtaleris)							13,030	10,240	735	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 30 grailiai (pushtaleris; taleris bei guldanas)							27,060	20,470	735	28,230	24,315	345	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Auksas dukatai							3,5 g (21,5 karatų)	-	-	(mūsdintais)	-	-	(mūsdintais)	-	-	(mūsdintais)	-	-	-	-	-
17 2 dukatai							7 g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18 3 dukatai							10,5 g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 10 dukatai ("Lituviškas portugalas")							35,0 g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 Kontragrautis (1564) Ispanijos sidabriniai:																					
21 - - - taleriai							29,500	25,790	075	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
22 - - - pushtaleriai							15,000	12,900	060	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Įvestos po Liubline unijos (1569) monetos:																					
24 1 šilingas (sidabrinis; 1/3 - 1/4 grailio nominalas)										1,120	0,200	100	0,780	0,115	155	0,530	0,066	125	-	-	-
25 Varinis šilingas ("baratinka"; apie 1/20 gr. real. vertės, privert. kursu - 1/3 grailio)										-	-	-	-	-	-	1-1,250 g svorio	-	-	-	-	-
26 Pusantros grailis ("paltarokas"; kartais ir "dyvylekiu" vadintas)										1,545	0,725	470	-	-	-	1,000	0,375	375	(1,000-1,250 g svorio)	-	-
27 Ortas 18 gr. moneta (lenkiškos parvedimo)										-	-	-	-	-	-	5,400	2,700	500	-	-	-
28 "Zlotas" 30 lenkiškųjų "grošų"										-	-	-	-	-	-	6,720	3,360	500	-	-	-
29 Auksas 1/2 dukato moneta										-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,750 g 212,5 kar.)	-	-	-	-	-
30 5 dukatai (pus "portugalas")										-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,5 g 212,5 kar.)	-	-	-	-	-

o/ Dėdinti standartizacijos skiltyje telpa atitinkamai kiekvieno valdovo: (1) monetos svoris; (2) kiek sidabro rasta monetoje ja tiriant; (3) bandas (proba). Pav., tokiu Aleksandro puegrailis: jis svoris (apie) 1,195 g; sidabro jame rasta (apie) 0,445 g; trečioje skiltyje padėtas skaičius sakio, jog tai monetai atitinkanti pagaminimo lydinys turėjo 0,375 dalis gryno sidabro (kitos dalys - ligatūra, kaip taleris - varis). Viena moneta svorio svyravimai išlyginti vidurkiu; visos monetos ir bandas skaičiuose suapvalinti trupmenose apytiksliai.

### Pastabos:

1. Vienintelis žinomas Jono Sobieskio "lituviškas" šeštokas 1679 m. nėra apytiksliai moneta. Ar jis valdovui yra sukuręs lituviškas monetas - kol kas nepaaiškėjo.

2. Žinoma nei 500 bando sid. monetos dabar vadinamos biloniniais.

Birželio 24, 1956.

MR KRI, NY, USA

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